WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 OCTOBER 1990

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

REPAIRS UNDERWAY ON HOUSE, WCHS EXHIBIT AT CITY HALL, BOY SCOUT CLEANING BRICKS FOR REUSE

We may not have a museum yet, but we do have an exhibit that you can go and see. Right now we have a display related to money on exhibit at City Hall. It is in a showcase to the right of the main doors that you would enter if you were going to the Police Department.

Please stop by and see it, and try to find the items mentioned in the quiz on the front of the case.

There have been a few delays, and the Museum was not placed on its foundation as scheduled September 17. I have been informed, however, that this will happen very soon. We will all be glad to see the house safe on a new foundation.

Extensive repairs had to be made to the sill plate. This bottom board had rotted more extensively than was apparent initially. This has caused some extra work, and an increase in our estimated costs.

Additional modifications are being made to ensure that the structure is beefed up in certain areas, all part of the plan to make the house secure on its foundation.

Kevin Busch, a Boy Scout, will start soon to clean the mortar off the original foundation bricks so they can be reused. This will be an Eagle Scout project for him and a tremendous help for us.

Again, we have had some nice offers of help. Frank Johnson, of Robertson-Morrison, Inc., a heating and cooling contractor, has offered to help with the design and installation of the environmental system for the building.

In displaying and storing artifacts, it is important to avoid wide fluctuations in temperature and humidity. The more closely constant termperature and moisture content can be maintained in the building year round, the less destructive it is. This is what we will be aiming for. Frank will also help us intall temporary heat to get us through this coming winter.

The office space in the Goodyear Building, donated to us by Investall, will be available soon. Pauline Walters, our membership chairman, will be in the office on a regular basis on the second floor, at the top of the escalator, Suite 250.

With over 400 members out there, it is hard to know all of you, and how you might want to become involved in this museum. If you have an interest in volunteering your help in some area, don't wait for us to call you, call us! You can leave a message at 662-9092 or call me directly.

Karen O'Neal
665-2242

WILLOW RUN BOMBERS NOVEMBER WCHS TOPIC

In World War II, the Ford Bomber Plant at Willow Run, when it reached full production, was turning out a B-24 Liberator Bomber every hour.

A former B-24 pilot will talk at the WCHS meeting November 18, and a Willow Run historian will show a video of the now rare B-24 that visited Willow Run recently.

OHIO SPEAKER NAMED

"The Resources of the Ohio Genealogical Society" will be the topic of its past president, Julie Overton, at the Washtenaw Genealogy Society's meeting at 1:45 p.m. Sunday, October 28, at Washtenaw Community College.

PLAN OLD HOUSE CLINIC

General contractor Clint Driver will discuss "Home Inspections" about important system and structural issues to be aware of in older homes at the final 1990 Old House Clinic, 2 p.m. Sunday, November 11, at Leslie Science Center, 1831 Traver Road. Questions: 665-2112.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS PANEL, DISPLAY SET FOR OCTOBER 21

"Country Schools - Past, Present and Future" will be the topic of the WCHS meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday, October 21, at the Bentley Library, U-M North Campus, 1150 Beal.

Wayne Clements, president of the Saline Historical Society has lined up a panel of several persons whose knowledge of one-room schools ranges from a former pupil to persons who live in former schools, to preservationists who direct area school museums.

Panelists include:

Rochelle Balkam, who will report on the move of Townhall School from Pittsfield Township to Eastern Michigan University.

Helen Hannewald, director of Dewey School Museum for the Waterloo Historical Society.

Dan Mackarewich, who will report on the move of Louden School to Lincoln Consolidated School grounds.

Paul Kleinschmidt, who attended Boyden School in Webster Township and will bring a model of it that he made.

Gail Smolarz, who will tell about Washburn School, moved into South Lyon's Witch's Hat Depot historical park.

Liz Colone, who will talk about a restored school in the Pinckney Area.

Father Alec, a retired Catholic priest who lives in the former Merrill School in Webster Township.

Clements plans a display about some former Saline area schools. The Saline Society has published a leaflet, "A Tour of Country Schools" listing 55 sites in several townships around Saline.

The meeting is open to the public free of charge. Refreshments will be served. Free parking Sundays across from the Bentley Library.

COUNTY PARKS RESTORATION:

PARKER MILL CAN AGAIN GRIND GRIST

Water-powered mills to saw their wood and grind their grain were a priority for early settlers, here and elsewhere.

Washtenaw's rivers and streams once turned an estimated 40-50 mills. Little or no trace remains of most of them

Happily, at least one nineteenth century county mill has been restored to working order and the public can see corn ground into meal there on weekends this fall through October.

That is Parker Mill on Fleming Creek on Geddes Road, just east of Dixboro Road, now a county park which WCHS visited in September for a guided tour.

Matt Heumann, county parks naturalist and interpreter demonstrated milling, and Nelson Meade, president of the Washtenaw County Parks and Recreation Commission from its inception in 1973 until 1987, now vice-president, spoke about its development.

"You can tell mills were not designed for crowds," Heumann commented as he invited everyone to crowd into the mill building.

"The Parker grist mill was built in 1873-75. It was originally designed to be a small family-used processing facility for corn. It evolved over the decades to become a commercial mill which finally ended operation about 1959 or so," Heumann said.

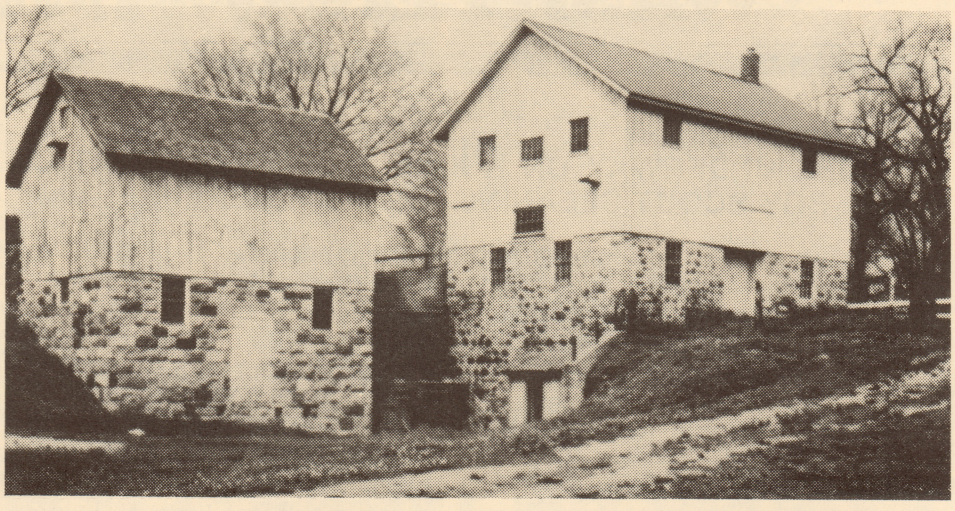
"The story varies as to why they stopped, partly because nobody wanted to run it anymore; also because something came through the headrace and jammed up the turbine."

"William Parker and his wife came over from England in 1863, bought some land and settled in the area."

"At that time you could get milling done elsewhere in the area. The Geddes family had a huge complex of mills just above where the Dixboro Road dam is now."

"They had several types of mills there over a period of years— sawmills, grist mills, cement mills. However, in the late 1860s or so, the Geddes flour mill went out of business, probably by fire."

"That left people short of a milling facility so they came up with the idea of using this site. It's well suited for a mill— it has a source of water, it has elevation change, it has raw materials and there was a ruin of the old Fleming sawmill from the 1820s, so they knew a mill had operated there before."



Courtesy of Nelson Meade

Parker Mill in undated photograph. Cider mill on left, grist mill on right.

"Currently we do not operate off water power because we do not have a mill pond. Back a few years ago a flash flood came down and took out what was left of the old wooden-beam dam just on the other side of the roadway."

"Now we operate off an electric motor that has been cleverly rigged up to simulate a soft (slow) start, much as you would get with water."

"The other big difference is we do not produce a commercial product here. In order to have a commercial product we would have to mill daily, keeping all the belts and sifters moving, so that little mouse and insect surprises didn't creep into the system."

"If you do not operate daily, you cannot keep the system clean. In fact, it takes me about three days of milling here to quit getting little 'caraway seeds' in the flour."

"If you even stop for two days, mice and insects find their way in, spider webs are in the system. We will probably never have an ongoing business. We look at it as a demonstration mill so that you can see how it was done."

Visitors now enter the mill on a wooden walkway where there was originally a short loading dock. Wagons would back down the hillside to unload grain.

"It would be brought in and weighed. It might be for the Parker family or another farmer or friend of the family. Either the people were paying money to have the grain ground or a percent of the product or maybe selling grain outright."

"This is actually two mills in one here. What happened next depended on whether it was corn or wheat. If it was wheat, it was a more complicated process."

"If it was corn it would go into a hopper and down through into the corn stone. It would then get ground, go into a hopper where elevators— great big long belts with little cups on them would carry the grain up from the meal hopper to fall by gravity through the floor into a corn bolter or sifter. That is about one-third the size of the wheat sifter. Then it was bagged."

"If it were wheat, more had to be done with it. First it went into a hopper or bin or sometimes directly into the smutter-separator or cleaner, where stones, dirt, smut mold, chaff and such were separated out of it and blown out a chute to the outside."

"Then it went through various hand hooked-up pipes through a hole in the floor and down into the wheat stone below where it was ground, went into a hopper, came up the wheat elevator and into this great big long sifter (the size of a room in a house.)"

"Because wheat is finer and has a different oil content, instead of using a screen sifter like they can for corn meal, they used a French silk sifter."

"We don't operate the wheat machinery because it involves a lot more wear and tear, its a more complicated

kind of thing, and the materials are a little more fragile."

"So when we operate the mill now for demonstration purposes it's for production of corn flour, corn meal and cracked corn. These are all produced at the same time whether you want them or not. They are different grades."

"The finer grade will settle out first, then coarser until its cracked corn that doesn't get ground up. So you have different chutes taking the different grades or products."

"The mill was renovated by the county parks and recreation commission. Most of the machinery in here though did not require much in the way of renovation."

"It required cleaning, refitting, re-oiling. Most of the restoration done here had to do with structural improvements to the building—putting in a floor that you wouldn't fall through, putting outside planking back, restoring the roof to its original condition."

"The amazing part about this mill was it was basically functional when it shut down, with the exception of a block turbine. We were lucky to have it because it was used until recently."

"I mentioned this is two separate mills. They both operate off a central drive shaft. There is great speculation that part of this shaft, perhaps this angular part, is pre-Civil War and probably some leftover hardware from the original Fleming sawmill."

"There were several bits and pieces of things found by the Parkers in the old foundation and lower levels that were left over from the sawmill."

"This is the only angular shaft in the entire building. All the others seem to have been turned and tooled. This is a rather primitive cast sort of thing, so I suspect this is old."

"The center shaft goes down two stories to a drive gear and it is connected by the turbine gear to a set of wheels."

"If I wanted to operate different sides of the mill I can do it independently or together. Above me, behind the beam, are a couple of big handles. Those are clutches from back when clutches were simple."

"All you have to do is pull out a wooden block, throw a clutch, drop a gear, lock it back up and you have activated one side of the mill or the other."

"Since you already have this power, you might as well make use of it. A bare wheel over in the corner once took power to the other (cider) building."

"You can also operate a lathe off this. In fact, a lot of the woodwork in the old house—turned spindles, trimwork—was processed in this building using hardwood from the site."

"The floodplain of Fleming Creek is full of great hardwoods—ash, oak, hickory, black walnut, white walnut (called butternut) and hackberry."

"This building used to be four feet lower than it is now. In 1924 when Geddes Road was moved from where it is now to right against the building, the road was higher and it was causing a lot of damage to the building, so they hand-jacked the building up four feet and put some new wall and foundation under it."

STONES: DIFFERENCE IS IN THE GROOVES

"People call me up, every now and then, saying they found a millstone out in the field," Matt Heumann, Washtenaw County Parks naturalist and interpreter, said.

"Of course,
you go out there and it is usually a grinding stone, a big round sandstone with a square hole in the center for grinding or sharpening tools."

"As a rule, a millstone would be banded and they always have pie-shaped grooves coming off to feed out the flour."

"Only once have I seen a milling stone sitting out somewhere, and it was right next to water."

"That took things out of alignment with the other building. There is a great difference of opinion as to how long the cider operation took place in the other building. I doubt they made cider there very many years. Apple blight hit the area and put them out of business."

"We are working the mill at a little slower rpm than originally, probably, because it cuts down on war and tear and people don't get quite as frightened as when the whole building shakes."

"You also had a glacial terrain that provided all the field stone and sand and gravel that you could ever need for masonry work. It was really a fantastic location for a mill. Most things could be gotten from the site."

"Back in those days, if you broke down, you didn't run down to Ann Arbor Implement and get a repair piece. These things had to be made simple and easy to repair without much down time."

"It wasn't a matter of `my mill is not running today, so I'll go to the store and get bread' because you didn't always have that option."

He (Mr. Heumann) dumped some big bags of corn into the hopper and explained it takes about three big bags just to fill the system from one end to the other.

"You have 50-75 conveyor cups, two or three hoppers. Even to do a little run like today, where we'll actually be producing flour for about ten minutes, you need 6-7 bushels of corn. The wheat system is even bigger."

"What I do to cut down on wear and tear on the stones is for the rest of the season I take the stuff we already have and sift it over and over."

A woman in the audience remember her father brought buckwheat to Parker Mill during the Depression to have pancake flour made. A man who used to live three or four miles north recalled bringing buckwheat to the mill and selling it.

""When we took over this place and came into it the first day, there must have been three to four inches of buckwheat hulls all over this floor. Buckwheat flour was one of the popular items that was produced here," Heumann said.

The group then moved downstairs to the main processing floor, where the stones are. There are actually four different floors. Right under the center floor panel, where a lot of the group were standing, is a 10-12 foot drop where the headrace comes in from Fleming Creek above the former mill dam.

There was a small mill pond, enough to raise the water level to come in through the mill.

"If you are walking along the sidewalk under the bridge, going over to the north side where the blue post is with a little sign on it, the headrace entrance is right below that."

"It has been moved 40-50 feet with the realignment of the road, but the stonework is pretty much original and they have added a little to it to keep it historical looking."

"Directly below the stones, on a

lower level, is a big drive gear and set of clutches. By lowering or raising these clutches you can engage either of these two stones."

"The wheel that controls the power, called the gate control, looks like a little ship's wheel. It goes down two floors, opens up a little chute, and there's a metal turbine down below that lets water go through and turns everything on."

"Now instead of turning the wheel, I run over here and throw the electric switch. The effect is about the same, you just don't hear running water."

"The stones themselves are very complicated things. They are made up of two great big stones. The top one is the running stone that actually turns. It looks like a great big stone doughnut with a metal band across it. Beneath it is a fixed stone that stays put."

"The grain goes into the center of the top stone and between the two stones. You lower and raise the stones according to the grade of grinding you want to do."

"To help the grain get out, so it just doesn't cake up in there and get stuck, there are a set of grooves radiating outward. On one stone they slant in one direction, on the other stone they slant the other direction."

"As they turn, they scissor the grain right out where it goes through a little chute between the casing and the stone and drops into a hopper at the base of each of these elevator systems."

"Then it goes upstairs in these conveyor cups and is tossed over centrifugally and comes down through the sifter."

"Every now and then the stones needed redressing. That means you had to hoist the top stone up with a winch and get in there and re-chisel the grooves."

"This was an easy task for William Parker to do because he'd had experience as a stone mason in England. It is alot of work, though, which is why I try not to do grinding any more than I have to, and I'm resifting quite a lot."

"The stones in themselves are very complicated things, not just in that they move and grind but they are actually made up of lots of smaller stones."

"Each one of those stones is a great big pie of French quartzite. It probably came as ballast in a ship, although it was specifically intended for a milling stone."

"I have mentioned that there is a lot of concern about things breaking down. The main drive gear of cast iron is made up with wooden teeth that are replaceable so that if something breaks loose or gets in the hopper that doesn't belong there and everything seizes up, instead of snapping all those gears or breaking belts or tearing equipment apart, these hardwood teeth start snapping off like crazy."

"You shut the system down, go down with a hammer, knock out the little pins that go between, pull out a tooth—there's a whole pile of them downstairs—and pop them back in and you're back in business."

PARKER MILL EXAMPLE OF EARLY AUTOMATION

"This summer I was in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine and saw quite a few old mills," Heumann said.

"They would bring grain in and clean it by hand. Then they dumped it in a stone and ground it. Then they bagged it up and carried it somewhere else and sifted it. Everything was done by hand.

"Parker Mill is an example of a different type, the one that was designed by Oliver Evans who was the first person to come up with a totally mechanized mill."

"The boast was 'this product never touches human hands.' The idea was you simply dump something in one end and the product comes out the other. Consequently, you could operate this mill single-handed, although it was much easier with two people."

"So it had a fail-safe feature, a built in place where the system was made intentionally to break down. It also accommodates the wear and tear on the gears and teeth, allowing easy replacement."

"The grain went through the sifters, down chutes where bags were attached and filled. The bags were disconnected, tied, stacked and tallied."

"They didn't have software back then or accountants to keep track. If you want to know where all the tallies and records for the bags are, look on the beams you are standing next to."

"Kids did help out in here, usually with cleaning and bagging."

"In 1910, William Parker's son George took over the mill and set it up as a full commercial mill producing several products—cracked wheat breakfast food, graham flour, buckwheat flour and pancake mix. Original bags for these products are on display."

"Graham flour is superfine whole wheat flour. If you take coarsely ground whole wheat flour and run it through really fine, all the bran flakes are ground up into powder, too, so the whole thing has that even brown consistency and sweet flavor from bran."

"To control the flow of grain into the stone you have this very intricate device using baling twine. It's not very sophisticated, but its realy easy to get on the farm. If anything broke down, you simply run over to the spool of twine, get out a pocket knife, cut off more baling twine and add it on as needed."

"Mills are dusty. They did not operate the stoves all the time. They would usually heat the place up ahead of time, then kill the fire, because the combination of grain dust and fire is highly explosive."

"You can shut down a mill in a second-and-a-half with a dust explosion. You can have totally cleared real estate. It happens every year out West in some of these big grain places."

He (Mr. Heumann) started the mill grinding. The finer corn flour came out the first chute, the meal out of the second chute, and the cracked corn at the far end. Cracked corn can be used in feed and by distilleries.

"I think our corn has a high moisture content today. It's not grinding real fine," Heumann concluded.

After the demonstration, the group returned to the cider building for refreshments and an update on the progress of the WCHS museum project by President Karen O'Neal before Mr. Meade's talk about the development of Parker Mill and other county parks.

The Washtenaw County Parks and Recreation Commission was organized in 1973, Meade said. The next year they hired Robert Gamble as director and did a study of needs. In 1976 a millage vote for parks passed by a narrow margin.

The county parks department first became interested in the mill as a park site in 1977. Three years later they were successful on their third annual grant applicationn to help buy the mill.

They were able to buy the mill and the floodplain, but the owner was

unwilling to sell the upland portion with the house. They are able to lease it, however, for $1 a year until and unless it is developed.

When William Fleming built a sawmill on the site in 1824 it was the first mill in the county. It probably operated into the 1840s Meade said.

The Parkers came from Buckinghamshire, England in the 1860s and started to build their mill in 1873. Their farm house, built in 1885, is modeled after an English house.

A third building on the mill site is a log cabin moved from across the road. It was built in the 1880s to house a hired man. It is believed to be made partly of materials from the original Fleming sawmill.

In the past, cars had collided with the grist mill building, said to have been only about 18 inches from the road.

Last year the county was finally able to get the road relocated away from the corner of the main building and a new bridge built to replace the deteriorating 1924 bridge.

The county employed Amish craftsmen from Indiana to restore the mill which is now painted the original yellow ocher color.

During the roadwork the creek was relocated and the headrace extended to the stream in case it becomes possible to rebuild the dam and mill pond in the future.

Meade hopes that it will be possible to rebuild the dam as well as build a visitors center with more interpretation about county mills.

Between the mill and the river, the county parks also lease from the City of Ann Arbor, Forest Park, 19 acres of riverine habitat, where Meade would like to see a nature trail developed.

CLIFFORD PIANO COMPANY?

Does anyone have any information regarding a Clifford piano? It has "Chicago-Ann Arbor" stenciled on it. Was there such a company making pianos in Ann Arbor? Any information can be relayed by leaving a message at 662-9092.

CERTIFICATES OFFERED

Hand-lettered certificates are offered free of charge, framed if desired, by WCHS to organizations for milestone anniversaries. Information call 663-8826.

WCHS RECOGNIZES TWO CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES

President Karen O'Neal presented two WCHS anniversary certificates in recent months — to the First Unitarian Universalist Church of Ann Arbor last May on its 125th Anniversary and to Bethel United Church of Christ in Freedom Township in September on its 150th year.

The Ann Arbor Unitarian Church was founded May 14, 1865, although the Universalists with whom they are now combined had had a church for a time beginning in 1835 in Ann Arbor.

The former Unitarian Church at State and Huron Streets was built in 1882 during the 20-year ministry of Dr. Jabez T. Sutherland and his wife, Eliza. In 1946 the Unitarians moved to their present location at 1917 Washtenaw Avenue.

Bethel Church, south of Pleasant Lake in the Manchester area, is one of twenty-some founded by the intrepid pioneer German missionary, the Reverend Friedrich Schmid, who came to Washtenaw County in 1833.

The congregation, organized in 1840, occupied a log church from 1845-57, a wood frame church from 1857-1909 and the present fieldstone church since then at Bethel Church and Schneider Roads.

A State of Michigan historical marker was dedicated there September 23.

KEMPF HOUSE PLANS BROWN BAG LUNCHEON LECTURES

Roz Peachworth will demonstrate making dried wreaths at Kempf House, 312 S. Division Street, from 1-4 p.m. Saturdays, October 13, 20 and November 10. Ms. Peachworth is a member of the Allmendinger family who once manufactured parlor organs in Ann Arbor.

Nancy Feldkamp will exhibit her paintings of country barns 1-4 p.m. on Saturday, October 27.

The house will also be open 1-4 p.m. Sundays and 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Wednesdays, beginning October 17 for a brown bag lunch lecture series from 12:15 - 12:50 p.m. Listeners bring their own lunches.

October 17 Professor Carlton F. Wells will talk about poet Robert Frost. October 24, Louisa Pieper's topic will be the Ann Arbor Historic District Commission. October 31, Adelaide Karsian will tell Halloween stories.

November 7, Percy O. and Frances A. Danforth will talk about "Dry Bones" and November 14, Mrs. Edith Kempf about the first Kempfs in Ann Arbor.

HELP DECORATE A TREE FOR FUN, WCHS PROFIT

We, along with other non-profits, have an opportunity to decorate a Christmas tree at Englander, Triangle Furniture store. Decorating will take place the Monday and Tuesday before Thanksgiving.

The store will give us $100.00 toward decorations. The public will then be invited to vote for their favorite tree. "Voting" will be done by putting a dollar in an envelope at the store.

In December, the votes will be counted and WCHS will receive all cash ballots designated for our organization. If we get the most votes, we can win $1000.00.

We need people willing to help with this project. We also need a creative mind to plan the decorations that will win the $1000! Please call Karen O'Neal, 665-2242.

"WHAT IS IT?" GAME OFFFERED SCHOOLS AND GROUPS

WCHS offers a traveling exhibit of small artifacts set up as a humorous "What is it?" game to schools for children and another for adults.

They are available for classes and meetings subject to volunteer availability. For information call Arelene Schmid, 665-8773.

WCHS SEEKING GRANT

WCHS has applied for a $16,000 Michigan Equity Grant to help pay for heating-cooling-humidity control in the museum. Total cost is estimated at $27,000 with the contractor donating $6,000 labor and WCHS paying $5,000, if the grant is forthcoming.

HISTORIC HAPPENINGS INVOLVE:
INDIAN HISTORY, PHONOGRAPHS, TOY TRACTORS, FREE PRESS COLUMNIST, MR. YPSILANTI

Chelsea Historical Society: Meet 7:30 p.m. second Monday at Depot, North Main at tracks.

Dexter Society: 8 p.m. first Thursday at Museum, 3443 Inverness. Museum open 1-3 p.m. Fridays, Saturdays. Special basket exhibit.

Manchester Society: 7:30 p.m. third Tuesday at Blacksmith Shop, 324 East Main.

Milan Society: 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County Street.

Northfield Society: Guided centennial farms bus tour tentatively Saturday, October 20, from St. John Lutheran Church, 2945 E. Northfield Church Road. Fee. Information: Call 996-0550 days or 665-8077.

Pittsfield Society: 2 p.m. first Sunday at Pittsfield Town Hall, State and Ellsworth Roads.

Salem Society: 7:30 p.m. fourth Thursday. October 26 at Salem-Walker Church, Tower and Angle Roads. Jim Brown, an amateur anthropologist, will talk about local Indian history. All welcome.

Saline Society: 7 p.m. third Wednesday, Senior Center, 7605 N. Maple Road. October program about mechanical phonographs and old radios by collectors. Carol and Mike Christiaens and Jim Linebaugh.

Volunteers are in the middle of re-erecting the old Risdon livery barn near the depot. They plan to tie the two buildings together for a history and exhibit center. They have applied for a Michigan Equity Grant.

Webster Society: 7:45 p.m. Monday in homes. November 12, Wendell Heers will talk about "Art form Old Objects." The meeting will be at the home of Dale and Marilyn Larson, 2886 West Joy Road. October 8 meeting was to be on collecting toy tractors.

Ypsilanti Society: Bob Talbert, Detroit Free Press columnist, will speak at the annual dinner, 5 p.m. Sunday, November II, at Stony Creek Methodist Church, 8635 Stony Creek Road north of Willis Road. Tickets, $7.50 each, can be ordered at the museum, 482-4990 weekday mornings when the archives are open.

The annual free craft show, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Saturday, October 13, at the museum, 220 N. Huron, will include ropemaking and corn shelling, as well as more familiar things like quilting and spinning.

The Society was to play host September 28 to Dimitri Ypsilanti, great-great-grandnephew of the 19th century Greek patriot, General Demetrius Ypsilanti for whom Ypsilanti city and township were named.

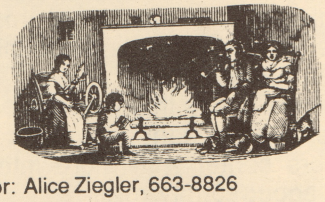
The recent visitor, a native of Greece is an economist in Paris where he is administrator of the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry.

In the U.S. on a month-long business trip, he requested a visit to this area.

Regular museum hours 2-4 p.m. Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

THANKS FOR HISTORY-MAKING CONTRIBUTIONS

- to PETER POLLACK of Pollack Design Associates, Landscape Architects, who donated design services.
- to MEL MEDRICH of Bailey, Klepinger, Medrich & Muhlberg Advertising, who donated design services.
- to BRUCE BENNER and the BOY SCOUTS for helping us find KEVIN BUSCH, who will clean the foundation bricks for reuse. This will be an Eagle Scout project for Kevin.
- to GARY COOPER and DAVE EVANS of Quinn Evans Architects for extra assistance associated with architectural services.
- to THE ANN ARBOR NEWS for donating a "thank-you" ad.
- to FRANK JOHNSON of Robertson-Morrison, Inc. for donating design and installation services for heating and cooling systems.
- to MARTY EVASHEVSKI for use of her truck to move furniture to our new office.



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WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2:00 P.M. SUNDAY OCTOBER 21, 1990

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